

# Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—No. 1. VOL. IV.

LEXINGTON, K. SAT. JANUARY 3, 1816.

[VOL. XXII.]

## BY J. M. NORRIS, & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## POETRY.

### COMMUNICATED.

#### THE STRANGER.

And blame ye then the stranger's tear,  
Permit ye not a wretch to weep,  
When memory calls the scenes once dear,  
Now fled, and sad her vigils keep!

Hail of my Father, thou no more  
Shalt echo in my earless song  
A lopped off branch which the rude roar  
Of winds and waves now bears along.

Ye boast your land with plenty crown'd,  
That all are rich and equal here;  
True, true—another truth still own—  
Little ye with the stranger share.

Ye gales which fan the western skies,  
And o'er our fields your plumes display,  
Across the vast and howling deep!

Permit ye not the stranger's tear—  
Prostrate with his bed of steel,  
Altho' he bound his victim there,  
Did not forbid the wretch to feel.

O bid the stranger pitch his tent,  
And find a home, his wand'ring end;  
When peace and plenty bring content,  
Doubt not he'll prove your country's friend.

### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

#### MELANCHOLY.

The ship *Wabash*, GANTT, of this port for Canton, arrived at Macao 22d May, whence the captain proceeded up to Canton. During his absence, the following barbarous transaction took place as detailed in a letter from Capt. GANTT to his owners.

Extract of a letter from Capt. GANTT, of the ship *Wabash*, of Baltimore, to his owners, dated

CANTON, 3d JUNE, 1817.

"It now falls to my lot to make you acquainted with a most unfortunate and melancholy event, which took place on board the *Wabash*, in Macao Roads, on the night of Wednesday the 26th May: She was attacked by some Chinese boats, which came within hail, under pretence of having a letter for the mate, who suffered several men to come on deck; they continued on deck some time before the attack was made, which was commenced by striking down the cook, and stabbing the mate, (having concealed dirks and knives under their clothes till that moment) who was instantly dispatched and thrown overboard, and succeeded in taking possession of the ship, by killing some and driving the remainder overboard and down the fore scullie. Mr. HALL, first mate, THOMAS RICHARDSON, HENRY CLARKSON, MICHAEL, and WILLIAM KERR, apprentice, were murdered and thrown overboard. Mr. WHITE, second mate, was so cut to pieces that he died a short time afterwards. J. LOCKERMAN and G. FIELDS, apprentices, jumped overboard, and after swimming several hours, succeeded in reaching one of the islands; and were brought on board the next day. The cook and ROBERT McHOWN were badly wounded, but not dangerously. They are in the Hospital, and are doing well. They obtained possession of the ship about 8 o'clock, and had entire control upwards of two hours. The loss, I am sorry to say, is very great—\$7000 in specie, and thirty cases of opium, together with compasses, sextants, spy glasses, cabin furniture, &c. were taken. Mr. WILCOCKS, the consul, secured the ship next day, by placing a guard of soldiers on board, and when I reached her on the 29th, from Canton, whether I had gone on the ship's business. I found every thing had been done that was necessary."

BALIZE, OCT. 30, 1817.

I regret exceedingly it should be my lot to communicate the loss, by shipwreck, of the United States brig *Boxer*, under my command. In endeavoring on the evening of the 23d inst. at 10 P. M. to proceed up to the Balize, she grounded in fourteen feet water, off the South Pass of the Mississippi river, where she bilged and flined shortly after, in despite of every attempt to save her. All the public property of consequence, that could be saved, was taken out before she went to pieces, which was in little more than 24 hours after. She was so entirely decayed, so completely rotten, that though almost a cask, she convinced us it was a providential escape, as she must have been a coffin for us all. Some of her timbers, and other parts of her, have been preserved as curiosities.

I wish you to publish this letter, to relieve the minds of our friends, who will be anxious to hear of our having survived. Our sufferings have been great; but we have borne them patiently; no sickness has taken place of consequence among the crew.

JOHN PORTER.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

### REPEAL OF INTERNAL DUTIES.

The house resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill to abolish the Internal Duties, Mr. Desha being called to the chair.

Mr. FALEMAN, of New York, moved to amend the bill so as to except the duties on sales at auction from the general repeal proposed. He assigned as a reason for this motion, that he believed that tax to have a beneficial operation, as imposing an additional burthen, however small, on foreign products, protecting the fair dealer, and so far also serving as an encouragement to our manufactures.

Mr. STRONG, of New York, supported the motion on the same grounds as Mr. Tallmadge, and stated extensively the operation of the system, under which the country was deluged with goods by the foreign dealers, with advantages in their favor, by the aid of the vendue system, which favored false invoices, against which no fair merchant could compete. He urged, besides, that in so far as the operation of this duty was to favor the fair merchant, and to encourage the foreign merchant in his object of glutting our market with foreign supplies, it operated as an encouragement to our manufactures. As to the operation of this tax on the poor, the numerous exceptions from its operation, contained in the law, in a great degree obviated that objection.

Mr. CLAY, (the Speaker) opposed the amendment; at the same time that he did not materially differ from the gentlemen from New-York, in their views of the evils arising from the circumstances they had referred to. But, he argued, and proceeded to shew, that some of those evils did not arise from sales at auction, but from defects in our revenue laws, or in the administration of those laws—to which subject he earnestly invited the attention of the committee of Ways and Means, as greatly to be deprecated. The system of sales at auction Mr. C. did not consider an evil of such magnitude as represented; but, fairly conducted, as a benefit to the community, as affording goods to interior merchants and others at less cost of commission, profit, &c. than if bought from the shelves of the wholesale dealer. Mr. C. dwelt on the importance of protecting our manufactures by correcting abuses of the revenue system. He believed the fair dealer had much cause to complain; and was happy in saying that he believed the frauds in the revenue to which he had referred were not attributable to the American merchant, but the host of dealers cast on our shores by the present state of Europe, and invited here by the prospect of advantageous markets. The remedy was not to be found, he concluded, by saying, in a duty of one per cent. on sales at auction; you must go deeper; it was in the entries at the custom house, &c. that the evil must be sought and corrected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

### REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The engrossed bill for the abolition of the internal duties was read the third time.

Mr. WALKER, of N. C. said he had no doubt of the passage of the bill; but, as the house was about to take leave of an old acquaintance, the internal taxes, which this bill proposed to repeal—on which he cheerfully congratulated his fellow citizens—he called for the yeas and nays on the passage of it.

The question having been stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. HOPKINSON, of Penn. rose. To oppose a measure which had been recommended by the President, and would probably be most joyfully received by a great majority of the people, he said, would be an effort so utterly hopeless of success, as almost to amount to an absurdity. He should not attempt it; but at the same time it seemed to him to be both an official and conscientious duty to express and act upon the opinion he really possessed upon every important question of legislation upon which he was called upon to vote. In the performance of this duty, (he said) but without troubling the house with an unnecessary and useless discussion, I must give my voice against a total repeal and extinction of our system of internal taxation. I hold it to be unwise in any nation, particularly in a nation now mingling largely, and somewhat keenly, too, in the great national concerns of the world, and of course exposed to all the dangers resulting from such connections, to deprive itself of the only sources of revenue which it can command and rely upon, at all times, and at all seasons; whether the political atmosphere be disturbed and shaken by the storms of war, or repose in the tranquillity of peace. We are not without a sad and calamitous experience on this subject; and have seen and felt how ruinous it is to wait until the enemy lines our coast, and cuts off the possibility of receiving supplies to our treasury from external sources, before we set about to organize a system for producing

revenue; the time required to raise the revenue will be a period of embarrassment to the government, of distress to the public credit, and disreputable loans, allowing a heavy discount to the lender. I would avoid such calamities by keeping up a reasonable and moderate system of internal taxation on objects properly selected, and judiciously collected. I have no fondness for oppressing the people. Why should I have? I must expect to bear my share of the burden. But it is better to draw a moderate supply from them in the time of their prosperity, than to come down upon them with a pinching oppression in the day of difficulty. The honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, with a discretion and reflection which belong to him, admits the proposed repeal is founded on our state of peace, and its probable continuance with all the world, and frankly declares, that if our foreign relations were otherwise he would oppose the repeal. And are we not, sir, turning too much to this? Yes, sir, if we could be assured of perpetual peace, we might do many excellent things, and avoid many evils. Do we not know our state and navy because war has come; and should we not, for the same reason, keep up the means, and the only means, by which we can maintain this army and navy when their aid shall be required? We are to expend a million a year to augment the navy, and much more than this to support the army, both of which will be useless if we are never again to be troubled with war. Besides, sir, if I do not misjudge some indications already exhibited, we are about entering a path, which, if pursued, may lead us to tread down the powerful hypothesis resting on this momentous *if*; and bring us again to the field of slaughter. If we really have too much money, (which, by the bye, is a story we heard once before) why not remove the impost on salt; reduce the tonnage; reduce the duties on sugar, coffee, tea, and other articles, no longer luxuries, but necessities of life for the poor as well as the rich; why not expend the surplus in the internal improvement of our country, so loudly called for, and so much required? I shall trouble the house no further on this subject, than to say, that while I oppose the general destruction of all the internal taxes, there are some of them I would gladly dispense with.

Mr. HALLOW, of Penn. said it appeared to him to be a very singular thing, that, whilst, only three years ago, Congress were legislating these taxes into existence, and paying a premium of 30 per cent. to the usurers for money, they should now be legislating on what was called a surplus revenue; not surplus in fact, but in anticipation. He knew, he said, that it was not permitted to him, and to other young members, to take time to give a due examination of the subject—he had requested it yesterday, and been refused, and he was therefore obliged to go into the subject without much consideration. Referring to the estimate of the treasury, of the expenditures for the ensuing year, he found a variation between those for the present year and for the next, for which he could not account. The estimate, for instance, was two millions less this year than the last—on what data formed he did not know. Nothing had appeared which satisfied him that Congress could do justice to the country in taking off the taxes on estimates of this kind, when there was no certainty that they were correct. If we have this surplus revenue, why not, as had been justly remarked by his colleague, take off the taxes from the necessities of life? It had been said that the imposts were collected at less expense than the internal revenue. But what was the comparative expense to the consumer? If he pays his money in taxes directly to the collector, he pays no more than that; but if he pays it on the increased price of the commodities he consumes, he pays heavy commissions likewise to the importer, the wholesale and retail dealer, through whose hands the articles pass. I do not know, said Mr. B. why we in the West, who are so much interested in this view of the question, should not be permitted to pay our taxes directly to the government, instead of paying the increased amount charged on foreign goods. The repeal of these taxes, he said, he believed to be fraught with consequences highly injurious to manufactures, as tending to produce objection to the imposition of any protecting duties on imported manufactures, which would be asked of Congress. He was sure, he said, that public opinion did not require the repeal of the internal duties; and he believed that those who should vote for this bill, under the impression that they ought to follow, and were following, public feeling, would find they were taking a wrong course. He believed that the people were no longer to be misled by names, and already saw that it was better to pay these taxes directly than indirectly to the government. Mr. B. said he was unwilling to trust to the assurance of the committee of ways and means, that taxes would be again laid whenever necessary. When were these taxes laid, Mr. B. asked? Not until the

it was not until the government was destitute of means, that the taxes were imposed—and before the proceeds of them had flowed into the treasury, the stock of the government had been hawked about to any bidder, and the government itself had become the prey of every shark and usurer in the stock alleys of the nation. When the taxes should be again wanted, they would be again delayed, till the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. However those might think who recommended the measure, and those who were now precipitating it through the house, the public opinion, he was satisfied, was on the other side. He represented a part of the country which might be supposed to be interested, and the people there were opposed to the repeal, which he believed, with them, to be hostile to the best interests of the west. Mr. B. said he did not wish to enlarge upon this subject—he knew it was useless; and if the gentlemen who were pressing forward the measure thought they were running the race of popularity, he should impede their progress but a few minutes. But he wished gentlemen to reflect a moment, whether the substantial interests of the country would be injured by the repeal of these taxes. It would appear to him, he said, before repealing these taxes, they ought to wait till towards the close of the session, and see what expenditures Congress may authorize. Propositions for providing for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle, for erecting three additional military academies, for establishing a corps of invalids, &c. were before the house, and a bill had been already reported for commuting soldiers' lands for money, which, if passed, would of itself require ten millions of dollars. Whence is this money to come? In reply to the suggestion of a want of present objects to which to apply the surplus of revenue, Mr. B. said that objects could not be wanting as long the twenty-one millions of the stock of the United States subscribed to the National Bank remained unredemmed. It appeared, from the treasury report, that during the present year only eighteen millions of stock had been redeemed altogether: among the particulars of information, the want of which he felt, Mr. B. said, he should like to know how much of the eighteen millions was that which had been subscribed to the bank, and what portion was of other stock. If ten or eleven millions of that stock were, as he presumed, yet redeemable, it would take away one strong argument for the repeal of the taxes, by affording an object to which to apply the surplus revenue. There were, Mr. B. concluded by saying, various considerations which pressed on his mind against the passage of this bill; but he wished not to take up the time of the house. He had briefly stated some reasons why he conceived the bill impolitic and of a ruinous tendency to the important interests of the country.

Mr. SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, next spoke to the question. In the threshold of his remarks, he disclaimed all intention to enter into the race of popularity, which had been spoken of. On a subject of this kind, there ought to be a belief that the members were all actuated by fair motives, particularly on a question where, it appeared to him, the weight of the argument was in favor of the repeal; and it was to endeavor to shew, that, in voting to repeal the internal duties, the members of the house might act from reason, and not from a desire of popularity, that he rose. In the first place, with respect to the system of internal taxation, he said he was not apprized how the argument applied which recommended the continuance of a system; because the greater part of the system which had been established, the very bone of it, had been taken out, and there remained some half dozen of taxes which seemed to have been left, not as constituting a system certainly, but to guard against the possible chance of a deficiency in the revenue. Let gentlemen look at the taxes remaining, and see whether they did not present themselves in that view to them. Now, it appeared to him, Mr. S. said, instead of talking about maintaining a system, gentlemen should turn their attention to the taxes individually, and see whether there was any one of the taxes which, on the ground of its own merits, ought to be preserved. To at least four out of six of the taxes which remain, Mr. S. said he had, on general grounds, decided objections, and would prefer very much, if the revenue derived from them was necessary, that it should be collected from other objects. He instanced as a duty practically objectionable, that on the refining of sugar—a valuable branch of domestic industry, which, at former periods, had been especially fostered and encouraged, by drawbacks, &c. This branch of manufactures was exceedingly oppressed by this tax, as was well known to many members who represented the towns where it was carried on. The tax on retailers of foreign articles was also extremely oppressive, failing without discrimination on every one who was honestly endeavoring by retailing to obtain a livelihood, and who was obliged to mix the smallest particle of foreign produce in his assortment; and we have

operation of the tax. The duty continues too was objectionable, as operating only on a particular class of citizens, and that class the industrious and enterprising ones. It operated not on the capitalists; not on the man who has money—for he has no occasion to go into bank for more; but on those who are benefitting the public by their activity and employment of borrowed capital. To the remaining taxes he had no particular objection; and, if he saw any necessity for it, would be willing to continue them. But why continue them? To be prepared for war hereafter, and not overtaken by difficulty when it comes? If ever, said Mr. S. there was a period in this country when there was a stronger possible appearance of a continuance of peace, he had no knowledge of it. He knew not from what quarter hostilities could be expected; and he was sure he saw no disposition in this house to involve the nation in war. Mr. S. said he would not recur to the period when the taxes were laid, nor say whether it was too soon or too late; but the argument which had been derived from that retrospect seemed to him to prove too much. For a man puts on his armor when he goes into battle, and when he comes out puts it by. If you foster the interests of the citizen, by relieving him from burthens in those avocations which enrich him and the country, it is then you prepare the armor to be put on in war. Mr. S. said he had still another objection to retaining these taxes. He believed we could not long have a surplus in the treasury. If we began with a large surplus, means would speedily be found of spending it, and that probably in projects not the most useful or advantageous to the community; and if the taxes were retained, we should soon find ourselves without a surplus, and in the case of emergency, instead of reinstating repealed taxes, would have to lay new taxes, in addition, to the same amount as those already existing. He would not inquire, he said, whether it was popular to keep the taxes on or to take them off; but he held it to be the duty of this house to the people, when there was revenue enough to meet the public expenditure, not unnecessarily to continue the public burthens.

Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, said, the prayer of every republic ought to be, give me neither poverty nor riches. A young government, like a young man, was very apt to be ambitious; and when we have money, we have an opportunity of gratifying that ambition. Another objection to having more money than we want, was, that it created too many calls on the treasury. We have already found out that we have a small surplus in the treasury; and it has already generated a great many claims on it. He presumed that, before the end of the session, where there was one thousand dollars of surplus, there would be a million of demand. It would be rather a singular position to see the house of representatives in, that that they who hold the purse-strings of the nation should be urging money into the pockets of the executive. We are told by the executive, said Mr. H. that there is no need of these taxes; on that branch of the government would fall the responsibility, if the treasury should become as empty as some apprehended, and we should require money when we cannot obtain it. As regarded a system of internal taxation, Mr. H. said he hoped that he should never see, in this country, such a system established. He hoped internal taxation would only be resorted to when the exigencies of the country required it; and then, and then only, would the people endure it. It is odious to the people; so much so in principle, that there was great objection, at the formation of our constitution, to giving to the Congress the power to lay internal taxes. He said he believed that at this time, whether it was popular or unpopular to relieve the people from these taxes, it would be best for them to be repealed, as indeed he rather inclined to believe that the people themselves thought. He should be unwilling, for himself, to take any share of the responsibility of continuing a broken system, as it had been aptly described—an imperfect and unequal system of internal taxes. If the system were a perfect one; if it were equally on all classes of citizens; if it were such a system as was both necessary and proper, there might be a reason for retaining it; but, having none of these qualities, he would put an end to this mutilated fabric of taxation. He was, he said, in favor of keeping up the army as a military school; the navy, too, he hoped would be always cherished, to defend our rights on the ocean, as it once had done. Both these objects should be well attended to; but, if we had already revenue enough for both, and for all other expenses of the government, and for the rapid redemption of the public debt, without the aid of these taxes, why should they be retained? He was for giving an opportunity for our people to be prosperous, that when their direct aid shall again be necessary, they may be in a condition and disposition to come forward and cheerfully contribute. But, Mr. H. said, he apprehended the recurrence of no such state of things.

passed. We have seen the same error of our day.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, said, that although he was satisfied this bill would pass, and although, when he came into the house to-day, he had nothing like an intention of uttering one word upon it, he thought it his duty to vindicate the principles which guided him in his vote on the bill before the house. He premised, that in giving his vote for this bill, he was in no degree influenced by a desire for popularity, except that he had a desire for popular favor which prompts us to decide correctly, according to our impressions, when the interest of the nation is concerned. Passing from that remark, he came to the question whether, under existing circumstances, it be or be not good policy to retain the system proposed to be repealed. He begged leave to remark, that according to his idea of the theory of our government, it was not expected by the framers of the constitution that internal taxation was to be a permanent policy of our government. Looking into the book from which we derive most of our ideas on the theory of our government, and which might be regarded as a contemporaneous exposition of the constitution, it appeared that taxes on imports were expected to be the principal source of revenue. This was not only the intention, as he believed, of the framers of the constitution, but it was most correct in principle, because most convenient to the people. He would not go into an examination of the relative merits of the two systems of internal and external taxation; it was sufficient to remark, on this head, that the one was compulsory—the other voluntary. In any event, the system of exterior taxation was to be continued; and, if it were abundantly productive for the necessities of the government, what need to retain, also, the system of interior taxation? What, Mr. B. asked, are taxes? Contributions of the people to the maintenance of the government, when its wants are such as to require them. When it is demonstrated that any part of these taxes are not wanted, it is not only the duty of government, but it is its soundest policy to repeal them. Are they then wanted? said Mr. B. Look at the exhibition of the state of our finances, and a bare glance affords an answer to the question. It appears, that such is the state of our revenue, that we have within the past year redeemed eighteen millions of a public debt, the whole amount of which did not much exceed an aggregate of an hundred and twenty millions. It appeared also, that, after the Yazoo stock and Louisiana debt were paid off, we should have, not only a sum equivalent to all the expenditures of the government, but exceeding that amount by five millions annually, up to the year 1825, which is the first moment that the war loan of 1812 is redeemable, by the terms of the contract for it. Shall we undertake, then, to lay or to continue taxes, not because we do, but because we may want the money? I shall not, said Mr. B. be among the number of those who refuse to lay taxes when the present necessities of the government require it, or when it is probable that they will. But, he said, he held it to be bad policy to lay taxes when not wanted; not only because useless, but because the people could always make the best use of their own money; and to collect it into the treasury would be to withdraw the means by which manufactures, agriculture, and commerce were fostered, and the national wealth enlarged. And to withdraw it for what? To tie life in the treasury? It could not, Mr. B. said, be the object of gentlemen to take from the people money which was advantageously employed in their own occupations, and thereby enhancing the general prosperity, to become a mere *caput morituum* in the treasury of the United States, and thus lose the advantage of capital otherwise actively employed. The wealth of the people is the wealth of the government, which is enriched by the prosperity of the people. It remained to see whether the government could use the revenue arising from internal duties. Mr. B. proceeded to shew that they could not. In 1819, he said the Louisiana debt would be extinguished. What then should be done with the surplus revenue? Should it lie idle, or should the government go into the market, and purchase the public stock. That stock was already above par; and was it not evident, that every dollar purchased, at least until the time approached when it might be redeemed, would contribute to put it more above par? From Mr. B.'s examination of this point, he inferred that the government could not make use of the proceeds of these taxes, if they should be retained. He could not see the correctness of the reasoning, he said, which would lead the house to the conclusion that, because it was proper in peace to prepare for war, therefore money should be drawn from the pockets of the people which could not be used. He would keep up a small army; he would increase the navy, because it could not be called into being on occasions of emergency; and though a navy could not, a system of taxation might, and there was therefore the less occasion unnecessarily







January 3, 1818—St. JNO. DARRAC.  
**LOST.**  
**W**AS lost, or taken from the Horse, in Lexington, on the 2d ult. a new **SADDLE**



**S. H. WOODSON,**  
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwaite's. 1-1f  
January 6, 1817.

**THE CELEBRATED BULL,**  
RAISED by Mr. S. WOODSON, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those of other bulls.

**JOHN FOWLER,**  
Lexington, July 26, 1817—4f



**HAVING** commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for tin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—32-4f

**AN ELECTION**  
OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town on the first Saturday in January, under the superintendence of John Bradford and John Fisher.

By order of the Board.  
**JOHN FOWLER, C. S.**  
December 6—4f

\* The Reporter and Monitor will please insert the above 3 times.

**Bradford & Megowan,**  
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,  
HAVING formed a connection with CHAS. BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of  
**BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.**

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, where they will punctually attend to any business confided to them.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4f

CASH advanced upon consignments.

**Auction & Commission Business.**  
THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and dispatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

**A. LE GRAND & CO.**  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.  
N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—4f

**REMOVAL.**  
BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,  
have removed their Auction & Commission Business to the house formerly occupied by John Jordan dec'd. and lately by Cornelius Coyle; where they will continue in the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS as usual.

Regular Sales every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1817—4f

**Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!**  
INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY No. 1.  
THE Members will attend their stated meeting, at Mr. Connell's, on the 1st Saturday in January, at 6 o'clock P. M.

**AN ELECTION**  
Officers for 1818 will take place at this meeting—A general attendance is expected.

Dec. 23-31 THOS. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

**20,000.**  
CASH will be paid for 20,000 lbs. of HOG'S LARD. Regs. will be furnished those who will engage to fill them. The Lard must be of the BEST QUALITY, or it will not be received. The highest price will be given. Apply at our store on CHILPESIDE.

**SMITH & TODD.**  
Lexington, Dec. 6—6f

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGGS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short-street, between Lane and Second streets, and the court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

**LUKE USHER.**  
A Gentleman can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the way.

Lexington, Dec. 2, 1817—4f

**BRADFORD & WILSON,**  
BOOK BINDERS,  
HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Books, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia hands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—4f

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
THE partnership of John, Beuch & Neile, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to John & Beuch for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to John & Beuch, who are authorized to receive the same.

**R. ASHTON,**  
**JOSEPH BEACH,**  
**HUGH NEILE.**  
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

**The Coach Making Business.**  
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by John & Beuch, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

**THE WESTERN**  
**Piano Forte Manufacture.**  
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

**T. L. EVENDON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,  
(many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes, which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and as durable—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—and the climate here—and 25 per cent. cheaper—than he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably expect from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.

December 27, 1816—52-4f



**STILLS FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Tanners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

**M. FISHEL.**  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7-4f

**CASH**  
Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and COARSE HORSE HAIR & COFF STAILS, at the Auction and Commission Store of  
**A. LE GRAND & CO.**  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in a complete operation. The business will be conducted under the firm of  
**ROBERT HUSTON & CO.**  
A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

**ROBERT HUSTON & CO.**  
Lexington, July 19—4f

**Thomas M. Prentiss,**  
HAVING rented the residence of the late Mr. John W. Stout, on Main Cross street, for a term of years, will have ample accommodations, and will resume his School on Monday, Dec. 29th. Children from the country, may board in his family, on reasonable terms.

Dec. 20-31 THOS. M. PRENTISS.

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**  
JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Thread of 198 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14, 1816.

**DISSOLVED.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Crumston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

**NOTICE**  
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom the firm stands indebted, to apply to whom the firm stands indebted.

**J. P. SCHATZELL.**  
Lexington Sept. 27—4f

**Important notice to the Ladies.**  
THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Box, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to  
**J. & T. G. PRENTISS.**  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1816. 48-4f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand, said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general.

Also—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Chesapeake, running back to Mill street. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about two Acres. Their BRICK FACTORY and LOT, containing about two Acres. And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; they are Hacklers, Spinners and Weavers.

A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Lebanon, Ohio.

THO. LOYD on the Russell road, near George Conns, containing about Six Acres. Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, except the Negroes.

**JAMES MORRISON,**  
**JOSEPH BOSWELL,**  
**DAVID SUTTON,**  
**BURROUGHS BOSWELL.**  
Lex. Nov. 22, 1817—4f

**T. KANE, Tailor, &c.**  
(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.)  
GRATEFUL for the very flattering encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public in general, and begs to assure them that having completed arrangements for more extensively carrying on his business, their orders shall be attended to with a degree of punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled in the western country.

Gentlemen once leaving their measures with him and addressing him by letter, can have complete suits of the most fashionable clothes sent to any part of the country on the shortest notice.

**NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES' HABITS, &c.** executed in a superior style.

Two or three young lads of respectable families will be taken as apprentices to the Tailor & Dressmaker business, and constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office for collection.

Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817—4f

**MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.**  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
25th Sept. 1817. 5

**NOTICE.**—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, if which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending in this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post Office at—"

Signed,  
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereby notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers' warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, received; the money will be sent by mail.

**JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
Oct. 18—12f

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.

**HIRSH SHAW.**  
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817—4f

**MUSEUM.**  
THE Proprietors of the Museum respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit on MONDAY next, and continue some time, at the Rooms under Mr. Darroch's Hall Room, in Short street, a PANORAMA VIEW of the CITY OF ROME, as it now stands, with its environs and the Ruins of Ancient Rome.

Likewise, an elegant Museum of WAXWORK, consisting of Figures, as large as life, of Gen. George Washington, Maj. Gen. Brown, and Maj. Gen. Jackson, Commodore Decatur and Perry, Capt. Lawrence, attended by his Physician; Capt. Wilcox, with a barbarous looking Indian represented in the act of taking his scalp, at the time a soldier arrives and thrusts the savage through with the bayonet; Orleans and Kentucky Beauties; a Lady with her Family; Capt. Monteville and Charlotte Temple; the Goddess of Liberty, supporting the American Standard.

Music on an elegant Organ. The hours of exhibition of the Wax-Work from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening; of the Panorama only in the evening. Each admission 25 cents—Children half price. Profiles taken through the day.

Dec. 20—31

**NOTICE.**  
EXPECTING to be absent from Lexington for a considerable time, I have committed my unfinished business in the Fayette Circuit Court, Federal and General Courts, to the management of THEODORE F. TALBOT, Esq. late of the city of New York, in whose abilities and attention to business, my clients and friends may place the most implicit confidence. He may be found at the office lately occupied by me in Lexington.

**JOHN McKINLEY.**  
Dec. 13, 1817—13f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand, said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general.

Also—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Chesapeake, running back to Mill street. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about two Acres. Their BRICK FACTORY and LOT, containing about two Acres. And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; they are Hacklers, Spinners and Weavers.

A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Lebanon, Ohio.

THO. LOYD on the Russell road, near George Conns, containing about Six Acres. Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, except the Negroes.

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**JOSEPH BOSWELL,**  
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Lex. Nov. 22, 1817—4f

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Lex. Nov. 22, 1817—4f

**The Subscriber**  
HAYING purchased the well known establishment of Mr. H. B. Bland without, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

**Saddle & Harness Making Business.**

in all their branches, and will execute all orders from the former customers of the establishment, and others, with promptitude and in a workman-like manner. He will keep on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other articles in his line. Country produce, particularly Whiskey, will be taken—Also, several APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to the Business.

**BURGESS S. MOODY.**  
N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be taken, and can be accommodated with or without lodging.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817—40 4f

**Lexington Manufactory.**  
THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FEELINGS for paper makers; MILL-ARD CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36-

**NOTICE.**  
A. LE GRAND having taken into partnership with Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of  
**A. LE GRAND & CO.**  
13th Sept 1817 4f

**By the President of the United States**  
WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

**JAMES MONROE.**  
By the President: **JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to the General Land Office.

Dec. 13—6f

**"Dr Lee's Patent New London Billious Pills,"**  
Only prepared by S. H. P. LEE, Fellow of the Medical Convention, New London, (Conn.)

**CLOUD & GAINES,**  
DRUGGISTS, LEXINGTON, Kentucky,  
Agents and successors to Mr. John M. Talbot, to vend those valuable Pills in Kentucky, and have received a large supply direct from the Factory in New London, Conn.

These Pills are too well known by the public, for many years, as a mild, easy and efficacious purgative in all bilious complaints, in curing fevers, dysenteries, and all those complaints arising from a redundancy of bile, obstructed secretions, whether of the liver or glands, and organic affections generally, to need a particular recommendation in a newspaper advertisement; a reference to the bill of directions on each box will give the reader an account of their virtues and estimation by the medical faculty and others as a family and safe medicine. So great has been their circulation, and their utility so highly appreciated by almost every family in the United States and West Indies, that the cupid and avarice of the unprincipled has been awakened, and disregarding the lives and healths of the public, they have been met with in the market.

**COUNTERFEIT.**

And the public are informed, that the patentee has at length fully detected T. W. DRYER, of Philadelphia, engaged in this nefarious business, and has prosecuted him in the United States Court. The patentee respectfully recommends to all retailers of medicine in the western states to be on their guard in purchasing these spurious Pills. They may be distinguished from the genuine Pills by observing upon the bill of directions, the signature of the patentee's signature, in script type, is made by bringing round the bottom part like the letter L—whereas the genuine letter P is made by bringing it round to the left and terminating with a dot; such only are genuine. The patentee, with the view to guard the citizens as much as possible against the imposition, has furnished his agents with his genuine pills in such stocks, as to supply all retailers, by the dozen or dozen, at the patentee's prices. Cloud and Gaines will supply them at the same prices the genuine may be had in Philadelphia or New York. The patentee trusts and believes, that the public will, for their own interests and welfare, carefully observe the above distinction between the counterfeit and genuine Pills—be particular to inquire for Lee's Pills, with the letters S. H. P. LEE stamped on the boxes (to imitate which is forgery) and that the letter P in the name on the bill terminates with a dot.

S. H. P. LEE, P. C. M. C.  
New London, Oct. 1817—Dec. 20-6f

**THE DRUG STORE,**  
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,  
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)  
WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gibbs & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply.

**Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.**

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by  
**CLOUD & GAINES.**  
Lexington, Oct. 4—40-4f

**SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS**  
BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.  
THE Subscribers have received, and now offer for sale, at their store on Mill street, between Main and Short streets, a handsome assortment of seasonable

**DRY GOODS,**  
the most of which have been purchased at the late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice, (amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional expense of transportation—consisting of Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths 1-1/2 yds. Pelisse and Habit ditto Shepherd's best London double mild Castorines Fine and low priced ditto ditto Rose and Point Blankets, assorted in bales Red and green 6-4 Buckings Red, white, and yellow Flannels Super white shirting ditto 6-4 superfine stout dark Ginghams Superfine and low priced Calicoes Furniture plate ditto Elegant rich Chintz ditto Low priced and superfine fashionable Furniture Dimities

Long Cloths, and other Shirting Muslins Bleached domestic ditto A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linen ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 9-8 and 6-4 Cambricks, Madras Black and assorted colored ditto Linen Damask for Table Cloths Cottons Handkerchiefs, various qualities 8-4 Cashmere Shawls Dark Loom Chintz ditto Scarlet Waterloo Cloth ditto Black and coloured Bombazines 4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rat-tinets Jaconets, Nansooks, and Demi-Cambrick Muslins Spring'd Mull ditto 4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto ditto Imitation India ditto Corded Muslins Superfine Balfas, Saus, and other India Muslins Chocolate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Handkerchiefs Black twilled and fringed ditto Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands Velvets and Corda—Heater Gloves A handsome assortment of Winter Festings Men's and Women's black and colored Worsted Hosiery Children's ditto Men's Lamb's Wool and Virginia Hosiery Sewing Silks and Tissues of every color Best quality London Tissues Black Canton Silks

Likewise,  
12 Boxes best SP. LINEN SEGARS, and 14 ditto 8 by 10 WINDY GLASS.

**GIBBS & MCALLA.**  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4f

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Shareholders will be held at the Library on the first Saturday in January next at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Treasurer and a Librarian. A general attendance is requested, as propositions of importance may be discussed at this meeting.

**THOS. M. PRENTISS,**  
Librarian  
Dec. 20, 1817—4f

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
WAS stolen or strayed from the subscriber's farm, about six miles north of Georgetown, a DARK CHESNUT HORSE, three years old last spring; 15 hands high; has a star and some gray hairs in his forehead; neither locked nor branded; has a long tail, with a little of the hair cut off the end, and works well; no other marks recollected, and will give the above reward, with all reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in Georgetown.

**RICHARD BRANNIN.**  
N. B. The Editors of the Western Spy in Cincinnati, and Gazette in Lexington, are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Dec. 23—4f

**BOOK BINDING.**  
THE public are informed, the Book Binding Business, lately carried on by Wm. Essex, is continued for the present in the name of  
**Thomas Essex.**

His mother Mrs. Anne Essex and himself will be grateful for applications in that line of business.

BLANK BOOKS of every description are on hand at the former Binding three doors below the late Book Store of Wm. Essex & Son; also, at the store of Wm. R. Morton & Co. who occupies Mr. Essex's late stand.

The subscriber owns a ruling machine for strong or faint lines, which enables him to offer ruled books at lower rates than any other of the same description in the Western country.

An APPRENTICE wanted.  
Lexington, Dec. 20, 1817—4f

**TO THE LADIES**  
MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Hogges, in Main-street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLETTES, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.

CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.  
Dec. 20—4f

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
IN pursuance of a deed of trust, made by J. & E. Woodruff to Charles Wilkins, on the 12th day of July, 1814, will be